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The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

RECITATION,

No. 6.

The Topical Method is the second of the three general methods mentioned in a former article. It differs from the Interrogative Method by not proceeding in the form of question and answer. Instead of asking a question, the teacher assigns a topic, or certain part of a lesson, which the pupil is to recite without further aid or remark. For instance, suppose the lesson to be nouns. By either form of the Interrogative Method, questions would suggest themselves something like these: What is a noun? what is a common noun? a proper noun? What are persons? what is the first person? the second? the third? and so on, through numbers, genders and cases. By the Topical Method all these questions are answered by the pupil, but none of them are specially asked by the teacher: he simply says, "classes of nouns," and the pupil names and defines them; "persons," and the pupil tells all about persons; "genders," and the pupil does the same of genders; and so on through numbers and cases. These examples are given as illustrations. Of course the topics may be long or short, to suit the lesson, the capacity of the class, or the wishes of the teacher. In a review of the definitions of Etymology the teacher may say: "articles," and require the pupil to recite all of articles; "nouns," and require the pupil to do the same of nouns. Or, if he prefer it, he may divide the noun into six topics; giving one pupil classes of nouns; another, persons; another, genders; another, cases; another, numbers; and another, declensions. The application of the method to other branches is equally simple, and will suggest itself without examples.

This method is not suitable for young pupils: only advanced classes can use it to advantage. It requires a power of concentration, classification, and connected thought, seldom found in beginners, or even in the best classes of many of our public schools. We have already said that no one method can suit every age and capacity; but that methods must be chosen with careful reference to these. The remark is especially true of the one now under discussion. If applied to students equal to its difficulties, it is, in our opinion, the very best method described by any writer; but if ignorant and stupid teachers try to use it with all grades of pupils, it is the very worst that can be conceived.

There is much more suggested to the pupil, by asking the questions, in detail, as in the several varieties of the Interrogative Method, than by simply assigning a topic as in this: consequently, pupils who make a very good recitation by the former, might, at the same time, make a very bad one by the latter. Hence a good topical recitation should always be taken as evidence of more thorough preparation than a recitation, equally good, in which the questions are asked in detail. And this is precisely why beginners cannot recite by the Topical Method. They are not capable of such thoroughness, and cannot be, until they have slowly gained the requisite strength of mind. What this requisite strength may be, we shall not pretend exactly to define. It is, perhaps, impossible to do so. The circumstances of each particular case, must guide the judgment of the teacher. If he be earnest and thoughtful, he will not go far wrong; if he be not, no special directions can save him from ruinous mistakes.

It is often a good plan, for one or more of the class, to write an analysis of the lesson on the black board, in neat and formal order; which may then be followed in the recitation. Some object to this on the ground that it aids the pupil, and that many who make a fair recitation, with such aid, would utterly fail without it. It is true that every kind of analysis, or diagram, has a tendency to bring down this to the ease of the Interrogative Method, by suggesting much that the pupil would not otherwise think of. But it is often advisable to somewhat soften its rigor, even with the best of classes; and the plan here suggested is perhaps as good as any other. The teacher should not forget, however, that he will often owe a good recitation to this expedient, instead of to that careful preparation which he has a right to expect.

We have already said the chief objects of recitation are: to enable the teacher to learn how well pupils have prepared the lesson; to afford him an opportunity to explain difficulties; to fix the lesson more indelibly in the pupil's mind; and to cultivate the powers of expression: and that *methods* will be valuable just in proportion as they attain these objects. In a more general sense, we may say they are valuable just in proportion as they cultivate correct and vigorous habits of thought. Their difference, in this particular, is very observable; and, in our opinion, very important. For instance, the Interrogative Method has a tendency, to induce a style of thought which may be called *fragmentary*:—the pupil looks too much at single facts, and not enough at their relation to, or dependence on, other parts of the subject. The Topical Method corrects this: from its very nature it compels the pupil to keep in mind the whole subject; and the relation of its several parts to one another. These are examples; and it may be safe to say that the style of thought is always affected more or less by different methods of recitation. If this view be correct, the importance of the subject cannot be over-estimated. Mind, like water, runs most smoothly in beaten channels. That particular kind of mental activity with which we are most familiar, will usually be most easy and agreeable.—Hence the pupil, if trained to correct habits of thought, is not likely to abandon them; nor is he more likely to shake off bad habits when once contracted. Much, we think, can be done to correct wrong and to cultivate right habits by the judicious selection of methods of recitation.

We print herewith the program for the semi-annual meeting of our County Teacher's Association. An interesting and profitable time is expected. Every teacher should be present. Business of importance will be brought before the Association. Let there be a full attendance from all parts of the county.

Bedford County Teachers' Association.

The Bedford County Teachers' Association will meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on *FRIDAY, June* 27, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., and continue in session till Saturday, — P. M.—Prof. J. J. Stutzman, of Somerset, will be present during the sessions of the Association, and deliver a lecture on Friday evening.

The following persons will read reports:—
Rev. Geo. Sigafoos, on "the necessity of a uniformity of Text Books."
Prof. J. W. Dickerson, on "Irregular Attendance—its evils, its causes and its remedies."
J. C. Geyer, on "The County Superintendency."
Essays will be read by Miss Mollie A. Williams, on ———
Miss Mollie Snowberger, on ———
Miss Mattie A. Allison, on ———.

A good attendance of the members of the Association, and of teachers generally, is solicited.

N. B.—The Business Committee will meet on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

☞The following questions are suggested for discussion:

What degree of scholarship should entitle a teacher to a professional certificate?

Should pupils be required to study out of school?

The best method of school organization and classification?

J. GILBERT FISHER,
Chairman Bus. Com.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

Upon this question, Mr. Richardson, of the House of Representatives, spoke as follows, a few days ago.

Speech of Mr. Richardson on the Negro Question

Mr. Richardson, (dem.) of Illinois believed the strength of the army sufficient to put down the rebellion, but the indications were that another and inferior race were to be armed and uniformed, and placed on an equality with the whites. The legislation of Congress is almost exclusively with regard to the negro. They have abolished slavery here, and to the contrabands rations are daily distributed.—Where is the evidence that rations are issued to poor white people? Supplies at the rate of $144,000 per annum are distributed among the blacks. The White people of Illinois are selling corn at eight cents per bushel to pay taxes thus imposed upon them. They were employing negro teamsters, and issuing supplies to negroes, paying in this district for them alone more than would support the state government of Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire or New Jersey. Not only here, but elsewhere, are negroes supported by order of the government, or through the Quartermaster's order. Besides these and other things for the benefit of the negro, you propose to send to and receive from Hayti and Liberia duly accredited ministers. He repeated, Congress legislated almost exclusively for the negro: but what were they doing for the children whose fathers had fallen on the battle field? Comparatively nothing. White men are required to procure passes to enter our lines, while negroes can enter them without such papers. He asked, was it the purpose of the majority here to make the negroes the equals of whites? He briefly showed that the history of the world had proved this impossible. All these kindred questions will have to be discussed before the people the coming autumn.—He hoped the extreme men would be driven from the public councils into places where they could do no more mischief.—He repeated the legislation of Congress had been disastrous. Look, as an instance, at Tennessee, over which has been placed a governor, popular and energetic, with fair administrative abilities.—With two-thirds of the people of that State opposed to secession he has been unable to restore her to the Union. Why? Because you have been constantly exciting their apprehension that you intend to violate the Constitution and strip the people of all their rights, instead of confirming the impression that wherever our flag floats they are protected in all their rights, including those of persons and property.

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NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1862 VOL. 5. NO. 44

Letter From Major Jack Downing.

WASHINGTON, April 29th, 1862.

SURS:—We are all on the *qui vivers* here for war noose. Linkin gets up sometimes in the middul of the nite to here a despatch received by Sakratary Stantin, and as much of it as is thought good for the health of the pepil is sent to the papers. The other nite Linkin called me. This was very unushul for him, for he gineraly tells me in the mornin at the breckfast tabel, and axes my opinion, but he sent for me that nite, and said that I must get up and read the noose. So I went down and he showed me the despatch that General Mitchell got of Bowregards. "Now," ses the Kernal, "you see, Major, we've got the raskils in a korner. They've got to fite or run, and if they fite they're licked, and if they run they're licked. We shall soon have Memfus, and that jest pens up Jeff. Davis in Virginny. You see, Major, Bowregard ses he ain't got but 35,000 troops." Ses I, "Kernel, let me take a look at the despatch." I put on my specs and read it over twice or three times very kerfully, and then ses I "Kernel, I don't think you orter put grate faith in that. As Elder Doolittle used to say, 'it may be a bee and then agin it may be a wasp.' That Bowregard is a grate feller at stratagy, and it might be another dodge of his. And then agin, Kernel, that was afore you signed the bill abolushin slavery in the District of Columby. As sure as your born that will be worth a hundred thousan sojers to Jeff. Davis." "Wall," ses Linkin, "let it, who cares? The truth is, Majer, we Republicans have been talkin about the grate principle of the equality of all men, including Injins, niggers, Chinees, and so on, and now they want me to apply the principle, and I'm goin to do it. I think there is some humbug in it sumwhere, but I don't exactly see where, and as they will give me no peace, and will never be satisfied enyhow until it is dun, I'm goin to put it thru." "Wal," ses I, "Kernel, go ahed, but look out for squalls. Perhaps," ses I, "you never heered the story about Zenas Humspun applyin the principle.' I hope you won't hev as bad luck as he did." "No," ses Linkin, "I never heered that story. What was it?" "Wal," ses I, "Zenas was a good natered feller; who lived in Downingville, and a wonderful inquirin sort of a chap, allers and forever pryin into things. If he bought a clock he'd take it all apart with his jack nife jest to see how it went together. So about the time the telegraph was started and an offis was set up in our town, Zenas was enamost puzzled to deth to get the hang of the critter as he called it. One day he went to the offis and axed the feller to show him about it. The chap was very perlite, and explained to him the grate principle on which it worked, but Zenas didn't exactly see through it and kept axin questions and botherin the feller till he got clean out of pashins. Finally ses he to Zenas, "Perhaps you would like to see me apply the principle." Zenas sed he would, of course. "Wal," ses he, "then you jest take hold of the brass nobs and stick to 'em tight." So Zenas grabbed hold of them like all possessed, but he hadn't more than fairly got hold before he lay sprawlin on the floor. The 'principle' had knocked him clean over. Now, Zenas was a terribul feller to smoke, and allers carried his pocket full of lusifer matches to lite his pipe with. It so happened that he had a hull box full in his coat tail pocket as he keeled over on the floor, and as he fell they scratched agin one another so strong that they all got afire. It warnt but a little while before Zenas's coat tail was all a blaze, and before it could be put out had burnt an awful big hole in the seat of his trowsers, and scorched him thereabout amazinly. Zenas yelled and hollered awful, and sed he didn't want to know enything more about applyin the principle. "Now," ses I, "Kernel, I hope you won't hev as bad luck as Zenas did, but depend on't, this applyin principles you don't exactly understand, is dangerous business. If you don't get burnt somewhere it will be a wonder."

"Wal," ses Linkin, "Major, you are a cute chap in telling a story, but now tell me, do you think the nigger and the white man didn't come from the same parent?" "Now," ses I, Kernel, that's axin a deep question. You see its onpossibul to tell what the Creator may have done. He might have made only one kind of man at fust, and then altered their constitushins, and complexions, and brains afterwards. You see everything is possibul to the Creator. Or the nigger may have come from Ham, who was cussed for his sins, but then I don't see that it is enything agin the scriptoors to believe that all the kinds of men were made at the beginnin jest as they are now. But it don't make eny difference how they cum so, so long as they are different. You can't eny more make a white man out of a nigger now than you can breed a lion out of a pole cat. You see, its clar agin nature to expect to make the nigger anything but a nigger. You can't get a peach out of a crab-apple, nor a pumpkin out of a watermelon, nor eagles out of duck's eggs. You can't raise chickens from egg-plants, or produce goslins from gooseberries. You see, Kernel, everything in nature must go according to nature. If the nigger had been intended to be equal to the white man, he'd been made just like a white man, and the very fact that he ain't made so, is proof positive that he warn't intended to be put in a white man's place. Tryin to make a nigger act like a white man is just like old Sol Hopkins, one year harnessing his off ox and his horse together to plow corn. The ox was lazy as he could be, and the hoss was a young, high-strung animil, and such a pullin and haulin team you never did see. It almost killed both. You see it was workin agin natur. It was tryin to make a hoss an ox, and an ox a hoss, neither of which things can be did. You see, Kernel, *everything in natur must go according to natur.*"

"Wal," ses Linkin, "there is a good deal in what you say, but then the pepil dont believe it. They think the nigger was only accidentally black, and if he lacks in mind and capacity, it is all owin to slavery, and they won't believe eny other way until they see for themselves. I tell you, Majer, the principle has got to be applied, no matter how many coat tails or how many trowsers are burnt."

"But," ses I, "Kernal, can't they see how the thing has worked in places where nigger equality has been tried?" "That don't settle the question Majer. Pepil are just like hogs in that respect. Did you ever see a lot of hot swill put in a trough, and every single hog in the pen would go and stick in his snout and get it burned? Not one would larn from the others. After we've tried nigger equality, we'll know what it is, and how we like it. We must apply the principle, and in some way, you may depend upon it, Majer, all the niggers down South will be sot free."

"Wal," ses I, "Kernel, I guess that there are other folks who think jest as you do for somebody has sent me some verses in relashin to the grate emancipation ball which is to come off, cut from some noospaper. I will read 'em to you:

THE EMANCIPATION BALL.

GIVEN TO FOUR MILLIONS OF NEGROES BY THE GREAT REPUBLICAN P-A-R-T-Y.

Anodder Great Ball is soon to be,
De like of which you nebber did see,
De bids is out, I's seen a few,
De guests I know, and so do you.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come,
Don't you here de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

Ole Uncle Ned, fro down dat hoe!
And Dinah drap dat kitchen dough!
All Dixie's free, wid noffin to do
But to dance all night, and all day too,
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you here de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

De white trash dey have noffin to say,
But to work! work! and de taxes to pay
While de bressed darkies dance dere fill,
Let de white trash foot de fiddler's bill.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you here de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

Linkin laughed at it when I got thru, and sed it done very well for some sorehead Dimmycrat, but that Whittour could write one on 'tother side that this would not be a primin to. I told him Whittour might make better poetry, but I doubted whether there would be as much truth in it on this subject."

Linkin says he wants me to study up the finances for him. He ses the debt is gettin fearful, and as I am good at cyferin he ses I must try to help out on that subject. He wants to put it in his next message. It is some time since I did such work, but if I feel like it, I will go into it, and will write you how I get along.

Your friend,
MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Every true friend of the Union will hereafter act with the Democratic party. The evidence now before us is sufficient to convince any reasonable man that no other party can successfully administer the affairs of the government. From the reign of the first old Federalist, John Adams, down to the present time, every anti-Democratic administration has proved a failure. No opponent of the Democratic party has occupied the Presidential chair two terms. Every measure ever originated by the enemies of the Democratic party has been repudiated by the people, while the principles and measures of the Democratic party have been adopted as the policy of the country. It is a truth that the history of the Democratic party is but a history of the country.

It is a safe maxim that we can only judge the future by the past, and as in all time past the democracy of the country have been the guardians of the Constitution and the Union, all persons having the good of the country at heart, will act with the glorious old Democratic party. Look at the history and see what a bright record our party has made and how the country is indebted to it for its existence, its growth, and its prosperity.

The immortal Declaration of Independence, that ushered in the dawn of American liberty, was written by the founder of the Democratic party.

The Constitution of the United States was made by a Democratic Convention and adopted by Democratic States.

The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted in 1793, during the Democratic administration of George Washington.

During the Democratic administration of the "Father of his Country" the present naturalization laws were passed.

During the Democratic administration of Thomas Jefferson the great territory of Louisiana was acquired. This territory comprised all the country from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes of the North, and from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean.

During the same Democratic administration the naturalization laws enacted during Washington's administration, which had been repealed by John Adams, were restored.

During the same Democratic administration the odious "alien and sedition" laws were wiped from our statute book.

The war of 1812 was favored by the Democrats and opposed by the Federalists.

Our foreign policy was inaugurated by James Monroe, a Democratic President.

During the Democratic administration of Andrew Jackson the deposits were removed from the United States Bank, and our finances taken out of the hands of bankers.

During the same patriotic administration the nullification in South Carolina was checked.

During the administration of Martin Van Buren, another Democrat, the present sub-treasury system was instituted.

The Mexican war was favored and fought by Democrats and opposed by the opponents of Democracy.

During the Democratic administration of James K. Polk, we acquired Texas, Utah, New Mexico, and the Golden State of California.

For nearly every new State that has been admitted, for every territory that has been acquired, for our foreign, domestic, and financial policy, and for every thing that has made us a great and happy people, we are indebted, under God, to the Democratic party. When the United States achieved their independence the limits did not exceed 820,680 square miles. By the wise policy of the Democratic party our national area has increased three-fold, or 2,447,630 square miles.

The country owes its rise, progress, and prosperity, its free institutions and its glory to the Democratic party. By the defeat of that party the country is now trembling on the verge of destruction, and if the people would have peace, prosperity and freedom again restored, they must return to that only party that can successfully administer the affairs of our Government.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Martin Van Buren is the only man who held the office of Tresident, Vice President, Minister to England, Governor of his own State, and member of both Houses of Congress.

Thomas H. Benton is the only man who has held a seat in the United States Senate for thirty consecutive years.

The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate at the same time, is that of Hon. Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and his son, Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa.

Gen. Jas. Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois, and subsequently Senator from Minnesota.

John Quincy Adams held position under the Government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk—during which he died. He had been Minister to England, member of both Houses of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. He died while a member of the House of Representatives.

The only instance where three brothers occupied seats in the lower House at the same time, was when Elihu B. Washburne represented the First District in Illinois, Israel Washburne, Jr., the Third District in Maine, and Cadwallader Washburne the Third District in Wisconsin.

READING.

Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard working man, after his daily toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting book, supposing him to have the book to read.—It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has already had enough, or perhaps, too much. It relieves his home of its dullness and sameness. It transports him into a livelier, and gayer, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment, fully as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with his money in his pocket, or at least, laid out in real necessaries and comforts for himself and family—and without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work; and if the book he has been reading be anything above the very idlest and lightest, gives him something to think of, besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every-day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward with pleasure to. If I were to pray for taste which should stand me instead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be, a taste for reading—*Sir. J. Herschel.*

☞A GOOD JOKE.—General McClellan was recently riding along the lines of his army, examining the condition of the men. A young Pennsylvanian was on guard when the General rode up. He demanded the countersign. "I am the Commander-in-chief, George B. McClellan," was the answer. "Well, Commander-in-chief, George B. McClellan, get down from your horse and give the countersign, or I will see what kind of a hole the muskets which J. K. Morehead procured for us will make in the body of the Commander-in-chief, George B. MClellan." The General dismounted, gave the word, and praised the young soldier for his conduct, and told him whenever he wanted a favor to let him know.

☞A Quaker lately popped the question to a fair Quakeress thus:—

'Hum—yea, verily, Penelope, the Spirit urgeth and moveth me wonderfully to beseech thee to cleave unto me, flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone.'

'Hum, truly, Obadiah, that thou hast wisely said; and inasmuch as it is not good for man to be alone, I will sojourn with thee.'

☞No earthly possessions—no mental endowments, can supply the place of religion, because that alone brings salvation to man.

☞ Experience in religion is beyond notions and expressions. A sanctified heart is better than a silver tongue.

☞In the town of T——, there was a shoemakor who at times officiated as preacher. He always wrote the notices himself, in order to save the expense of printing. Here is one of them: "There will be preaching in the pines Sunday afternoon on the subject, 'All who do not believe will be damed at three o'clock.'

Rates of Advertising

One Square, three weeks or less	$1 00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	9 00
Three squares	4 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	5 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 00
¼ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square; and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Salmagundi.

☞"Look out for paint," as the girl said when a fellow went to kiss her.

☞Many a man who is proud to be quartermaster, has a wife at home who is whole master.

☞In this world no good is unalloyed, and there is little evil that has not in it some seed of what is good.

☞Some women take such delight in scolding that it would be cruel not to give them occasion for it.

☞A number of cases of hydrophobia are reported to have occurred, recently, in Crawford county.

☞Why is a man paying his note of hand like a father going to see his children? Because he meets *his responsibilities.*

☞The power of sympathy on children is awful. No one can do anything with them, who does not know how to awaken it.

☞The fellow who kissed the face of Nature, says it didn't tast half as well as the lips of his lady friend.

☞To pray together, in whatever tongue or ritual, is the most tender brotherhood of hope and sympathy that men can contract in this life.

☞Imagination should be modest and retiring; like the heart, emotions extorted from it are always less forcible than those that spring spontaneously.

☞Ladies, prepare an extreme change of habit! for the Paris corresponbent says the ladies are coming out without hoops, bustles, wadding, or anything else!

☞A gentleman who had a scolding wife, in answer to an inquiry after her health, said she was pretty well, only subject at times, to a "breaking out at the mouth."

☞The United States Government is feeding at least twenty-five thousand negroes daily, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars per day.—*Letters from Hilton Head.*

☞The farmers in some parts of this State are entering extensively into the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane. It is said to pay twice the profits of wheat.

☞*Consolatory*—"I am afraid you will come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman.

"I've come to want, already," he replied, "I want your daughter."

☞Mrs. Partington says "It is a triumvirate and confederate shame for the Cabinet people at Washington to permit our men of war on the Pertumic to hug that Mary Land Shore so much.

☞Are you near sighted, Miss?" said an impertinent fellow to a young lady that did not choose to recognize him. "Yes at this distance I can hardly tell whether you are a pig or a puppy."

☞In literature, as in morals, there are a certain taste and grace, which confer dignity on moderate acquirements; and there are a negligence an grossness that disgust, even when accompanied with incontestable superiority

☞It is said that among "the prizes captured by the Federal soldiers at Fort Donelson was a rifle worth $1,000. Its breach is inlaid with the finest gold. It belonged to a hotel keeper in Memphis, and was won by him at a horse race."

☞An Irish girl called at the post office the other day and inquired for a letters. After asking the name, the clerk proceeded to look for her letter, but not being successful in finding it, asked if the name was on the list of returned letters. "No faith," answered she; "but I know it's there, for I put it in more than a week ago and now I want to take it out to add something to it, sure."

☞A fast man undertook the task of teasing an eccentric preacher.

"Do you believe the story of the fatted calf?"

"Yes, said the preacher.

"Well, then was it a male or female calf that was killed?"

"A female," replied the divine,

"How do you know that?"

"Because, (looking the interrogator in the face,) I see that the male is still alive and kicking."

☞STRONG ARGUMENT vs. STRONG BUTTER.—'Why is it my son, that when you drop your bread and butter it is always the butter side down?'

'I don't know. It hadn't orter, had it?—The strongest side ought to be up, and this is the strongest butter I have ever seen.'

'Hush up; it is some of your aunt's churning.'

'Did she churn it? the great lazy thing.'

'What, your aunt?'

'No, this here butter. To make the poor old woman churn it, when it is strong enough to churn itself.'

'Hush, Zeb, I've eat a great deal worse in the most aristocratic houses.'

'Well people of rank ought to eat it.'

'Why people of rank?'

'Cause it's rank butter.'

'You varmint, you! what makes you talk so smart!'

'Cause the butter has taken the skin off my tongue.'

'Zeb, don't lie! I can't throw away the butter.'

'I'll tell you what I would do with it.—Keep it to draw blisters. You ought to see the flies keel over as soon as they touch it.'

'Zeb don't aggregate; but here is a quarter, go to the store and buy a pound of fresh butter.'

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : JUNE 6, 1862

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, 21ST OF JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention which is to assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint conferees to meet conferees from the remaining counties of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party. It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be carefully reported to the President of the Convention.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.,
JOHN S. SCHELL, Chairman.

Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com.

☞Owing to the absence of the editor, no letters or communications appear in this issue. This will also account for the lack of editorial.

Emancipation and its Consequences.

It seems that contrabands in large numbers are flocking to the army for protection. The recent army order prohibiting the return of these fugitives even to loyal masters, converts the army into a nursery for loose negroes. They must be fed and protected until such time when they can make their way northward, and distribute themselves over the face of Northern society. They have no intention of remaining in the South, but turn their faces towards the abolition land of promise.

As the army advances Southward, and under the emancipation policy, lets loose a continuous and constantly augmenting stream of contrabands to flow into the Northern States, the question arises, what are we to do with them? Some of the Western States have adopted harsh measures to relieve themselves from their share of the burden. Indiana has a law prohibiting the emigration of negroes into that State. Illinois is about to put a similar prohibition into her Constitution. Ohio and Pennsylvania, in their exposed border positions, must necessarily become the paradise of contrabands. The advance guard of the approaching host is already upon us. They will swarm into the State like the locusts of Egypt, getting into our kneading troughs and consuming our substance. We cannot but pity them in their destitute condition, while pity for the poor creatures is mingled with indignation towards the authors of their and our troubles.

What can we do with them? They are not needed among us. Free black labor is opposed to free white labor. White citizens do not want their labor to be brought into competition with that of negroes. It is unjust and degrading to white freemen. Certain mock-philanthropists of the Abolition stripe have undertaken to provide the contrabands thrown upon the city of Philadelphia with employment, and have offered their services to farmers of the neighboring counties at the low price of twenty-five cents per day. Upon this small pittance negroes can manage to subsist, but white men cannot—and every negro that works at this price, necessarily displaces a white man.

This is only a foretaste of what is to come. The evil is daily growing in magnitude.—The policy of emancipation which the Abolitionists have forced upon the Government is at direct war with the interests of the Northern people, and a fatal blow at free white labor. It adds immeasurably to the public burdens. It increases taxation, strikes at the dignity of labor, interferes with private rights, and throws upon the charities of the Northern States a degraded and servile population. These are some of the penalties the Northern people must pay for entrusting Abolitionists with power, and placing them in positions where they are enabled to work out their radical and destructive theories.

Congress appropriated a million of dollars for the emancipation of 3,000 slaves in the District of Columbia, and one hundred thousand for their colonization. If the same policy is pursued with regard to the four millions of slaves in the Southern States, the total cost to the Government would exceed thirteen hundred millions of dollars.

But as the Abolitionists are opposed to a general system of colonization, and in favor of the army letting loose as it advances into the rebel territory, these negroes, instead of being deported abroad, would remain in the country—not as free laborers upon the plantation of their late masters, as recent events show, but as a burden upon such Northern States as tolerate their presence. After their liberation they would and could not remain in States where they would be liable to re-enslavement after the restoration of the Union.

The question, what shall we do with the large surplus negro population which the Abolitionists are casting upon the country? is a serious one for every man in Pennsylvania who pays taxes or earns wages. Strict justice to white and black requires that they should be billeted upon the Abolitionists; but we know enough of abolition philanthropy to know that they will contribute the least, and consider their part of the work finished in securing to the slave the boon of idle and thriftless freedom. The evil must work out its own cure—how, we cannot tell. But this we do know, that if this war had been conducted with an eye single to the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of the Union, and had those in power turned a deaf ear to the Abolitionists we should not now be threatened with a negro invasion, and the prospect of a speedy restoration of the old glorious Union would be much more immediate than it is.—*Patriot & Union.*

The Union Army Before Richmond.

Despatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. McClellan, giving the details of engagements on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. The rebels attacked his left wing in great force on Saturday at one o'clock. After a severe engagement they were defeated. They renewed the attack on Sunday morning, and were driven in all directions at the point of the bayonet. On Monday morning they made one more effort to rally their men, but failed and retreated to Richmond. Our loss was three thousand killed and wounded. Gen. McClellan says the loss of the enemy was tremendous. The fighting continued for about 29 hours, and he says every one feels sanguine that the rebel Capital will fall as soon as our troops advance to the engagement. Jefferson Davis and Gov. Letcher were both in the fight. Further reports are hourly expected.

The Valley of Virginia.

The Telegraph informs us that nearly all the ground lost by the defeat of Gen. Banks has been regained. Portions of the armies of Banks, Fremont and McDowell have re-captured Front Royal, Strasburg and Woodstock. Banks is in possession of Williamsport and Martinsburg, and has taken some three hundred prisoners in the direction of Charlestown. The rebels are encamped about three miles from Woodstock. It is thought that Jackson and his army may be surrounded.

ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of this county, will be a candidate for nomination before the Democratic State Convention, on the 4th of July next, for the office of Surveyor General. He has always borne the character of an honest and upright citizen and a sound Democrat. His nomination would give great satisfaction to his many friends in this county.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. Wm. Watson, jr., of this place, assisted by Dr. A. C. Vaughan, of Rainsburg, performed a most difficult operation upon the son of Mr. John McFerran, of Cumberland Valley township. Amputation of his right leg was rendered necessary in consequence of a bad fracture of the limb. It is useless to add that the patient is doing well, since he is in the hands of such a skillful surgeon as the young Doctor.

DEATH OF B. F. LEADER.—We learn from the Hanover Spectator, that Mr. B. F. LEADER died on the 14th of May, 1862, at Berrien Springs, Michigan, aged about 27 years.

He was born and raised in Bedford, and leaves many friends and associates in this community who are grieved to hear of his early death. He learned the printing business in this office, and always enjoyed the confidence of the entire community. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for several years before his death. By his death at so early a period of life, society has lost an ornament, and the community in which he lived a prominent and useful member.

☞See the advertisement of Mrs. Sigafoos in another column. Her stock is large and well selected.

☞We call attention to the advertisement of J. B. Magill, saddler, in our paper of to-day. Mr. Magill is an excellent workman, and we can recommend him to our friends as prompt and reliable in all his transactions.

☞Attention is called to the program for the next meeting of the County Teachers' Association, to be held on the 27th and 28th of June. This meeting is likely to be one of the most interesting since the Association was organized. We trust there will be a full attendance from all parts of the county. There should be at least one hundred present.

☞The very best medicines in use among us are those prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. He is a graduate of the Penn. University; whose connection with that celebrated College of Medicine has conferred more distinction upon it, than its Diploma has upon him. His remedies have become household words not only in this country, but in almost every region of the earth inhabited by man. Their extraordinary fame has arisen from their extraordinary virtues, and these are certified by men of the highest station. We publish in our issue to-day, a document signed by the Mayors of the great cities in the United States, Canadas, Mexico, Peru, Chili and Brazil, each of whom certify that the physicians and druggists of their respective localities have given their assurance of the uniform good effects and superior virtues of Doct. Ayer's presparations. This is evidence which should satisfy the most sceptical, of their efficacy, and we beg our readers to refer to it. Especially do they speak with glowing praise of his Sarsaparilla—the beneficial effects and truly remarkable cures that have been realized from its use.—[N. York Sunday Times.]

From the Patriot & Union.

Constitutional Loyalty against Constitutional Disloyalty.

One of the most remarkable evidences of the infidelity of a great portion of the people of this country to the principles that underlie the fabric of our Government, is to be found in the fact that the address issued by certain Democratic members of Congress, a majority of whom were supporters of Mr. Douglass, is violently assailed as disloyal because it enunciates the immortal axioms which no party ten years ago would have ventured to gainsay.

The subscribers to these great truths are denounced as disloyal secession sympathizers by men who have drifted so far away from the true principles of Government that they are startled at the contrast presented between the immutable principles of the founders of our republican insitutions and their present practices, which savor so much of despotism that resort to despotic power and the terrors of denunciation are necessary to stifle those adomnitions of conscience that disturb the quiet of even the most resolute evil-doers.

It is an unhealthy sign when those who depart farthest from the principles of the Constitution are dubbed patriots, while those who cling closest to those principles are execrated as disloyalists. There is but one sure and infallible standard of loyalty in this country, and the standard is the Constitution and the Union created by the Constitution. The man who refuses to render unconditional allegiance to the principles of our Government, the fundamental ideas upon which it rests, cannot claim to be a loyal citizen, no matter how great may be his reverence for the individuals who, for the time being, are entrusted with the administration of the Government, or how ready he may be to concur in every unlawful act that they may esteem necessary for the invigoration of the Government. Our institutions are not in their nature progressive. They were written in black and white more than half a century ago. They are the same now that they were at the time of their origin. They are no more progressive than the principles of the Christian religion, which were known as fully to the man who reads the Bible in the fifteenth century as they are to the man who reads the Bible in the nineteenth century. While we have progressed in national power, in the arts and sciences, and everything that has contributed to make thirteen feeble colonies, with a population of three millions, a great and powerful nation with a population of thirty millions, the fundamental, underlying basis of our structure of Government has remained as it was written, unchanged and unchangeable, except by the methods which it prescribes.

This being the case, the Constitution of the United States being our imperative rule of action, as it was the rule of our ancestors, we can look to no other infallible source for our guidance, and have no other standard of loyalty than the Constitution. Measuring men and political organizations by this standard, it is not a matter of doubt which party is best entitled to the appellation of loyal—which that of disloyal. The men who signed and the men who endorse the Democratic address, adhere to principles which, we have said, would have passed unchanged ten, yes five years ago.—The men who denounce the address as a disloyal document, have departed from old principles and arrogantly esteem all others disloyal who refuse to tread in their footsteps and follow fast in their progress towards despotism or anarchy.

Now, among the unquestionable constitutional right of every State in this Union is that of ordering and regulating its own domestic concerns so far as they are compatible with the power vested in the Federal Government. From the beginning the laws and institutions of the several States have differed widely, but harmoniously. Massachusetts has never felt aggrieved because Louisiana administers justice upon the principles of civil law; nor has Pennsylvania given a thought to the fact that Massachusetts punish the crime of arson with death or that Michigan punishes murder with imprisonment. Massachusetts and New York confer the elective franchise upon property-qualified negroes; Pennsylvania confines the elective franchise to whites; Indiana prohibits negroes and mulatoes from crossing her borders, and Illinois is about to incorporate the same principle in her Constitution. The laws of property, of husband, or wife, prescribing punishments for criminals, &c., are as various as the several States. No two agree in every particular; and yet these local peculiarities have never caused contention and strife between these States, because they stir no deep seated passion, or prejudice or principle in the human heart. Men care little for these differences and recognize them as the necessary peculiarities of our institutions.

But the institution of slavery is different. It does excite hatred and prejudice, and for that very reason it becomes a test of the willingness of the people to adhere to the principles of the Constitution in the face of what they esteem a great wrong sanctioned and protected by the Constitution. The Abolitionists who would not think it within the power of Congress to abolish the civil law in Louisiana, are persuaded by the force of resentment that it is entirely competent for Congress to abolish slavery in Louisiana, and every other State in which it now exists. Now it is not because we have any affection for slavery *per se* that we oppose such interference upon the part of Congress, but because at this time that institution is trying the depth and the strength of the reverence of the slavery-haters for the principles of the Constitution. The most implacable resentment is aroused against one peculiar institution of the Southern States which cannot be gratified without violating the Constitution. That institution, therefore, at this time stands as a test trying the strength of the principle that each State shall regulate and control its own domestic concerns to its own liking; and if regard for the Constitution gains the victory over human resentment, our Government will have achieved a triumph against the most potent feeling arraigned for its destruction. But let unrestrained passion usurp the place of law, let the clear letter of the Constitution be violated, and let Congress undertake to re-model the institutions of the Southern States to conform with Northern sentiment, and the floodgates are open wide. The States are no longer free to regulate their own affairs, and the same power that commands Louisiana to free the negro may command Pennsylvania to confer upon him the right of suffrage.

From the Army Before Corinth.

PREPARATIONS OF THE TWO ARMIES.

A letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated before Corinth, May 19, says, from the commotion visible among the rebels, it was generally suspected that they were about to attack Halleck.

HOW WE ARE "STARVING BEAUREGARD OUT."

Nothing could be more absurd than the talk about starving them out at Corinth. With two railroads at command, they are not likely to starve so long as the Confederacy contains "hog and hominy," and we may as well get over the foolish idea that the supply of those Southern staples is just exhausted. People who talk of starving this rebel army seem to imagine that we have cut it off from sources of supply. On the contrary, the Mobile and Ohio road, directly to the rear, is not only in good working order, but apparently beyond our reach. We might cut them off from Memphis by an advance of Ohio Sherman on the right; but till we entirely surround them—*i. e.*, till we get beyond the point of fearing immediate attack—and change the whole present policy of operations, they will have, by means of the road to Mobile, full access to the gulf and seaboard States. When the whole Confederacy, therefore, is starved out, we will, under the present system, succeed in starving them out of Corinth. The process might prove tedious.

ABOUT CAPTURING THE ARMY.

The probability of capturing their whole army, or "bagging them," as the phrase is, seems equally remote while they have a railroad to run away on. As matters stand now, they might take off twenty regiments per day, without our even discovering what they were about. When we cut them off from Memphis, they still have their road to Mobile entirely safe so long as they protect their rear. Suppose we should fight a great battle to-morrow, and should win a victory, unless we should get inside their works at once and possess ourselves of the railroad, they could at once commence running off their troops, and by only taking the trains twenty or thirty miles and then returning for fresh loads, they could in a day reach a point with the mass of their army, to which we could not come up for a week.

NO NEED OF APPREHENSIONS.

That Beauregard has been receiving exceedingly heavy reinforcements is very probable. The prisoners and deserters all say so, spies bring in the same story, and our ears tell us that the railroad is incessantly occupied—and in what more probably than in the transportation of fresh troops? This conscript law is understood to be in full force, and with power to impress everybody into his ranks till he gets as many as he wants, there is little doubt that Beauregard will have a big army.

But beyond a certain limit these conscripts can be only indifferently armed, if armed at all. Unwilling combatants—as indignant at those who have forced them into the ranks as against the enemy—and utterly undisciplined, it is doubtful whether it is not really the better for us the more they have of them.

If they attack us I cannot see how we can fail to repulse them. Somebody must blunder beyond all precedent to produce such a catastrophe. If they do not attack us, judging from all appearances, there is little likelihood of a speedy battle. All Gen. Halleck's movements thus far point to slow advances, the construction of earthwork defences, and general siege operations, except in the one essential point of investing the place before the siege begins. Besides, he seems to be waiting for operations elsewhere, before venturing upon anything decisive here. There is little occasion, therefore, for the feverish anxiety with which so many mothers and sisters watch the reports from Corinth. Weeks *may* yet elapse before their loved ones enter the dread combat, or the combat may turn out to be a very small affair after all.

Good News from the Crescent City.

New Orleans, under the vigorous administration of General Butler, is exhibiting some signs of returning good sense. News to the 18th, less than three weeks after the occupation, shows a gratifying advance in the affair of the Crescent city. Jacob Barker, one of the most influential residents and largest capitalists of the city, is talking of "an appeal to the ballot-box." Nothing can be more wholesome than the state of mind impels a citizen of a Rebel city to talk about voting instead of trusting to the Secession soldiery "to win a satisfactory peace." There is also a "Union candidate for Recorder in one of the Districts, announced, and Victor Wiltz is willing to run for Mayor, irrespective of party. This looks like progress, and let us hope that the Union men of the far south, after thus declaring themselves, will not be abandoned like the unfortunates of the Valley of Virginia.

General Butler is gradually coming down, with sharp but judicious severity, upon the Secesh mob and malcontents generally. Women who so far abuse the privileges of their sex as to wantonly insult officers and soldiers in the streets, are to be sent to the calaboose. This is the punishment inflicted upon all disorderly women in New Orleans, and is probably what is ment by the order which excited so much indignation in the breast of frothy Beauregard. The *Crescent* and *Bee* newspapers have been suppressed for exciting the mob to burn cotton, and the *Delta* has been taken into the custody of the United States authorities for a similar but less aggravated offence. Six dishonorable rascals, who were engaged in recruting a Rebel company, in violation of the parole extended to them at Fort Jackson, were sentenced to be shot; Confederate notes were to be refused circulation after the 27th; and Jeff Davis' *semi-weekly* fast days were abolished.

Hand in hand with these stringent measures the blessings of peace and security were being extended. A post master had been appointed; Adams' Express had opened an office; cotton was arriving from Plaquemine; provisions were coming in from the interior; ships were arriving from Philadelphia and New York; order was fully restored; and thus, under the shelter of the flag of the most benign Government on earth, the long afflicted people of New Orleans were being restored to the safety, prosperity and peace which have been for more than a year totally exiled from their soil.

Philadelphia Inquirer

Confiscation.

The House of Representatives on Monday last passed by a vote of yeas 82, nays 68, a bill providing for the confiscation of the real and personal property of all persons hereafter engaged in the civil or military service of the so-called Confederate States, proceedings against such property to be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court. The bill provides solely for proceedings against *property*, and does not seem to contemplate the conviction of the *person* owning the property of treason, as a necessary preliminary to the forfeiture of his estate. All the Democrats and Union men, including nine Republicans, voted against the measure. It was carried in a House overwhelmingly Republican by a majority of only fourteen votes, and must take its place alongside of other measures of this Congress calculated, if not directly intended, to aggravate the hostility of the Southern States.

On the same day the House defeated (yeas 74 nays 78) the bill declaring the slaves of all persons in rebellion "free and forever discharged from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." This sweeping scheme of emancipation was a little too strong a dose to swallow. Some of the Republican members became frightened at the prospect of a negro invasion of the Northern States. But the large vote in the affirmative admonished us that there is no security so long as this Congress remain in session.—*Patriot & Union.*

Corinth and Richmond.

By a despatch from Washington we learn the important news that the rebels evacuated Corinth on Wednesday night, and that their works are now in possession of our troops. The enemy retreated to Okelon, 150 miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.—The rebels seem indisposed to risk an extensive engagement anywhere without the presence of Beauregard. According to numerous reports he reached Richmond on Thursday, the 22d inst., which may be expected as an indication that they intend to give battle to McClellan. It will be recollected that the withdrawal of Beauregard from Manassas to the Southwest was the signal for the evacuation of that point, as his departure from Corinth for Richmond was no doubt taken after it had been determined not to make a stand against. Gen. Halleck. We have little doubt that the rebels have been quietly withdrawing their forces from Corinth ever since Beauregard left that place for Richmond.

The latest information from Gen. M'Clellan's army is favorable. On Thursday a detachment of cavalry destroyed a bridge 500 feet long on the line of the Richmond and Potomac railroad' thus cutting off all communication by railroad between Richmond and Jackson's command. On the same day another detachment of cavalry destroyed a large quantity of the enemy's stores at Ashland, on the line of the same road and eighteen miles from Richmond.

THE special election in the Bucks and Lehigh District, held on Saturday last, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Dr. Cooper, resulted in the election of John D. Stiles, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of over 500 votes. Mr. Stiles encountered the usual fate of Democratic candidates in these times—that of being denounced as a "Breckinridge Secessionist," a "sympathizer with treason," &c., &c. The Republican papers in the district endeavored to make the issue one between loyalty and disloyalty to the Government, their candidate representing loyalty and Mr. Stiles representing disloyalty—but in spite of this reprehensible system of opposition, Mr. Stiles came out of the contest with a handsome endorsement from a majority of the "loyal citizens of the counties of Bucks and Lehigh.

The repeated lessons which the republicans have recently received of the inutility of attempting to defeat Democratic candidates by calling them "Breckinridge Secessionists" ought to learn them discretion, if patriotic considerations are not sufficient to deter them from rendering aid and comfort to the enemy by representing a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania as secret friends of the Southern rebels. But they seem to learn neither wisdom or patriotism from experience. This "Breckenridge Secessionists" charge has helped every Democratic candidate against whom it has been used. It was first tried to defeat Biddle in Philadelphia, then against every Democrat candidate at the October election, then against the Mayor of Lancaster and lastly against John D. Stiles. But the people seem to understand that it is the last card of sinking politicians, for they have acquired the wholesome habit of rebuking those who use it.

Patriot & Union.

DISGRACED REGIMENTS.—The two Ohio regiments reported to have behaved so disgracefully in the battle at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh as the rebels call it, have been disposed of. The 77th, that acted the worst, has been disbanded and mustered out of the service, and the 71st has been sent to Fort Donelson, and its colors taken away, and ordered to do guard duty.—Gen. Hurlbut also recommends that the officers of the 13th Ohio battery be mustered out of the service, and the men composing it attached to other organizations. Speaking of their extraordinary conduct he says:

"A single shot from the enemy's battery struck in Myers' 13th Ohio battery, when officers and men, with common impulse of disgraceful cowardice, abandoned the entire battery, horses, caissons and guns, and fled and I saw them no more until Tuesday."

We suppose that a parallel to such cowardice as this can hardly be found in the annals of the United States, and rarely any where.

[Muscatine (Rep.) Journal.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

Repulse of Gen. Casey's Division.

CONFEDERATES FINALLY DEFEATED.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon from the

FIELD OF BATTLE, 12 o'clock, June 1.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Sumner, Heintzleman and Keys have been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday at 1 o'clock; the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right flank of that stream.

Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and disunitedly. This caused a temporary confusion, during which guns and baggage were lost, but Heintzleman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. At the same time we succeeded by great exertions in bringing across Gens. Sedgwick and Richardson's divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed.

We have taken many prisoners among whom are Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long.

Our loss is heavy, bnt that of the enemy must have been enormous.

With the exception of Casey's division our men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Second Excelsior made two to-day.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

FROM FRONT ROYAL.

Union Army in Possession There.

CAPTURE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRISONERS AND ELEVEN RAILROAD CARS.

RECAPTURE OF UNION TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A dispatch received at the War Department this morning states that a brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, under Major Nelson, enterod Front Royal (on the Manassas railroad, where Col. Kenly was defeated a week ago,) yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment and a body of cavalry. Our loss is only eight killed and five wounded, and one missing, all belonging to the Rhode Island Cavalry.

We captured six rebel officers and one hundred and fifty privates. Among these officers are Capt. Beckwith West, of the Forty-eighth Virginia, 1st Lieuts. J. R. Dickson and Waterman of the Twelfth Georgia.

We also recaptured 15 of our troops taken prisoners by the enemy at Front Royal a week ago, among whom are Major Wm. T. Collins, First Cavalry, George H. Griffin, Adjutant Fifth New York Cavalry, Lieut. Duryea, Fifth New York and Fred'k Tarr, of the First Maryland Regiment.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including two engines and eleven railroad cars.

Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised, and therefore not able to burn the bridges across the Shenandoah.

A dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent with this advance gives the names of our killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but is said to be large, as our cavalry cut in among them in splendid style.

FURTHER FROM CORINTH.

Gen. Halleck's Official Report of the Confederate Evacuation—Precipitate Retreat of the Enemy—Two Thousand Prisoners Taken.

CORINTH, May 30.—It has now bean ascertained that the evacuation of this place by the rebels commenced night before last, Wednesday night, the enemy retreating southwardly until the railroad bridge was burned, when they went to Grand Junction and thence southwardly.

Some ladies and several citizens remain here. The citizens inform us that Richmond has been evacuated, and that Memphis is almost wholly deserted. All the stores have been closed, with the exception of a few groceries. It is ascertained that Van Dorn had a band of Indians under him.

Col. Jackson, who pursued the retreating enemy, reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks, arms and canteens and haversacks, showing great demoralization. The roads are full of stragglers, who are being brought in as fast as possible.—They probably number between two and three thousand men. Almost the entire Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment are in our lines, mostly from deserters and those recently captured.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 30.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong; he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property—stores, provisions, wagons, tents, etc., and for miles out of town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his flying troops.

A large number of prisoners have been captured, estimated by General Pope at 2,000.

General Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. In all their engagements for the last few days their resistance has been weak.

H. W. HALLECK,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

DEATH OF SENATOR WHARTON.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 1.

The Hon. S. S. Wharton, Senator of this District, died suddenly at his residence this morning.

From the Upper Potomac.

[Correspondence of the Associate Press.]

Gen. Banks Attacks the Rebels beyond Martinsburg.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A dispatch from General Banks to the Secretary of War, which was received at 2 P. M. to-day states that the Fifth New York Cavalry, Col. De Forrest commanding, entered Martinsburg this morning, and passed several miles beyond, where they encountered the enemy's cavalry.

They captured several prisoners a wagon, muskets, ammunition, and an American flag. Col. De Forrest reports that Col. Kenly is at Winchester, wounded.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special dispatch to the Times from Harper's Ferry, on Saturday, states there were no signs of the enemy there.

The 11th New York Militia, a German regiment, which had arrived there, refused to be sworn in, much to the disgust of their commander, Col. Maidhoffer, the men saying they wanted to go to Washington. Major Bowen, of General Saxton's staff, addressed them as follows:

"Those of you willing to acknowledge yourselves cowards here in the face of the enemy, step out of the ranks." They did so, and were ordered to leave and pay their own way back to New York. But few of them remained at Harper's Ferry. Gen. Saxton rejected the whole regiment, saying that he did not want cowards in his command.

The Rebels Retreating—Martinsburg and Charlestown Evacuated.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Harper's Ferry, dated to-day, says: All is quiet here. The rebels have evacuated Martinsburg and Charlestown.—The damage done by them to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is trifling, and the road could be put in operation again to the Ohio river within two days. The Union cavalry on Saturday afternoon occupied Martinsburg and several miles beyond. Refugees in large numbers are returning home.

Reported Massacre of Union Soldiers at Winchester.

We received this morning from Frederick, says the Baltimore *American* of May 29th, the following letter from an officer of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, which communicates statements which we hope will prove to be exaggerated, although we have before had rumors of similar outrages at Winchester:

FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND,
U. S. HOSPITAL, May 28th, 1862.

Edwin Chaplin, Company K, Eighth Ohio, and Charles Williams, Company E, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, arrived here to-day from Winchester via Williamsport. Thinking every item is of interest concerning the late repulse of General Banks, I have closely questioned the young men and find they were in the hospital known as the seminary, which they left on Sunday morning, between eight and nine o'clock.

Chapin says with his own eyes he saw the wounded and sick men shot down like dogs while attempting to escape. Also that the hospital steward and two lady nurses from Ohio were murdered in cold blood. He spent the morning in carrying in the wounded from the field, aided by others, and while engaged thus two shells were thrown into the house, which probably set it on fire, and when he left the building was in flames, and all who attempted to escape were deliberately butchered. He only escaped by giving them leg-bail, going out through the back yard and across the fields.—The Union Hotel, used also for a hopital, was also burned with the sick and wounded yet in their beds.

Others who escaped agree to the fact of the Rebels carrying a *black flag*. They gave no quarter, and even the women fired upon the retreating sick and wounded Union soldiers. One who missed her aim was shot by a soldier of Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, who brought off her bonnet as a trophy. I might say more about the cold hearted brutality of the Rebels, but I forbear, for my heart sickens at the thought of it. Surely such a people deserve the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

In haste, Yours,
X. Y. Z.

Guerillas to be Shot in Missouri.

St. Louis, May 31.—Brigadier Gen. Schofield, commanding the Missouri state militia, has issued a general order stating that hereafter all guerillas and marauders in this unlawful warfare, will be shot down on the spot, and that all citizens who give shelter and protection to these outlaws, or who will not give all the assistance in their power to the military authorities in detecting and bringing them to punishment, will be regarded and treated as aiders and abettors of the criminals.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Piles and Fistulas—Consolation for the Afflicted—sufferers from these terrible penalties of abused nature, will find speedy relief by a few applications of this popular ointment. A steady perseverance in its use, will, with the aid of the Pills, effect a radical cure without recourse to *ligatures* or other barbarous operations worthy the dark ages of Science. The Pills are a most valuable specific for indigestion—and by their aperient action on the bowels, they exterminate the primary cause of Piles, &c. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot. 161

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed to ascertain amount due on a certain recognizance in favor of the widow and heirs of William Crissman, deceased, will meet the parties in interest, at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 24th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
June 6, 1862.—3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 52, May Term, 1862, the undersigned, appointed Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of real estate of Christian Stoner, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN PALMER,
June 6, 1862.—3t Auditor.

Union Hotel.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula* or *Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis, or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases*. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists every where.

—:o:o:—

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of arm. Cures have been made which surpassh elief were they not substantiated by men of h uch exalted position and character as to forbids the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, BiliousComplaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatuleney, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

--DIED--

STATLER.—At his residence in Napier Tp., on the 3d inst., Mr. John S. Statler, in the 67th year of his age.

KERR.—On the 16th of May, at his residence in West Providence township, after a brief illness, departed this life, Mr. EDWARD KERR, aged 65 years, 8 months and 35 days. He emigrated from Armagh county, Ireland, in 1813, and has resided in Bedford county since the year 1819. During his long career in his adopted country he has always proved himself the kind friend, the charitable neighbor, the truly useful and valuable citizen. He discharged for many years the office of schoolmaster in his neighborhood, being an excellent scholar, and, in the early times, his services to the community in this capacity were very important. He was an ardent admirer of his adopted country, whilst he cherished a warm attachment to his native land and deeply sympathised with it in its oppression. He was fond of his countrymen, and was ever ready to support them with his advice and aid. As he was always an honest and upright citizen, his exit from the scene of life was in harmony with the principles that guided him in all his conduct. His closing hours were spent in careful preparation to meet his God by a truly christian preparation for death. Fully resigned to the will of his heavenly Master, and being fortified by all the sacraments and rites of his Church, he died in the love and peace of Jesus. He has left a beloved wife and a large and respectable family to bewail their heavy loss in his death. His remains were solemnly interred in the Catholic cemetery of this place, followed by a very numerous assemblage of condoling friends and neighbors. "*Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.*" R. I. P.

LEADER.—On the 14th of May, at Berrien Springs, Berrien county, Michigan, Mr. B. F. LEADER, aged about 27 years.

Oh! must we give the one we love—
To slumber in the grave,
And hear the solemn truthful words—
"Gone to God who gave!"

Oh! 'tis sad to lay him there,
And miss his well known tread;
'Tis grief to part with one so dear—
To number with the dead.

But ah! in yonder home above,
We'll meet the friends most dear;
Oh! God we pray to guard with love
And dry the widow's tear.

Yes, thou art gone, and every tone
Of kindred here below,
Awakes the sigh, and dims the eye,
Of joys no more we'll know.

Ah! relentless death! to set thy seal
Upon the loved and dear,
To snatch away the young and gay,
Starts memory's burning tear.

But we must come in humble faith,
And say, the "Lord hath gave,
The Lord hath taken, bless His name,"
He died our souls to save.

'Tis well, my early friend, 'tis well,
Thy spirit's happy now,
Thy joys no mortal here can tell,
And radiant is thy brow.

Farewell! thy form is lowly laid,
Near the murmuring tide,
And soon thy lov'd ones too must fade,
And slumber by thy side.

$25! EMPLOYMENT $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

Announcements.

[All notices under this head must be prepaid.]

County Surveyor.

Mr. EDITOR: You will please announce the name of SAMUEL KETTERMAN, for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. LONDONDERRY.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce MICHAEL WERTZ, Esq., of Union township, as a suitable candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

New Advertisements.

June 6, 1862.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

Call and see for Yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

We are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency*. Warranted as represented. They are the best and most complete stove in the market. Warranted as the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most of every description, among which may be found COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; Grass reduced prices.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's.

Coal Oil.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!

Richmond has Fallen,

AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the *MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF*

Fancy and Staple Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

Shepherd's and French Plaids;
Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid
Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits:
Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tamertines, (scarce and desirable;)
Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped Barages, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

Also—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, June 6, 1862.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 25 acres more or less, about ten acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Nathan Lee, Peter Arnold and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Barks.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sheriff.
June 6, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE,
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, assignees of David T. Miller, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the residence of the said David T. Miller in South Woodberry tp., Bedford co., on Friday the 27th day of June, A. D, 1862, the following described real estate viz:

A tract of land being the manison place of said David T. Miller, in the said Township, containing ninety-five acres and fifty-one perches and allowance of which about forty acres are cleared and under fence. The improvements are a large frame dwelling house with large kitchen or back building attached a good bank barn, spring house with a first rate frame shop above it, dry house, smoke house, wagon shed and other out buildings. There are upon this property a never failing spring of excellent soft water, a fine orchard and a large variety of the choicest fruit trees.

ALSO, One other tract, being timber land situate in Bedford Township in said county, adjoining lands of David Imler and Daniel Zimmers, containing sixty two acres, one hundred and thirty six perches and allowance.

ALSO, One other tract of timber land situate in St. Clair Township in said county, adjoining lands of John Hoenstine, Aaron Grove, J. W. Tate and others, containing one hundred and twelve acres and twenty one perches and allowance.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known and drafts of the land exhibited.

ALEXANDER HOLSINGER,
JOHN STAYER,
Assignees of David T. Miller.

Caution.

I hereby caution all persons against buying or trading for a note given by me to James Troutman, for fifty dollars, dated 20th of March, 1862, payable 12 months after date, with interest from date as I have not received value therefor, and am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

ELI W. ASH.

May 30.—3t.*

Caution.

Whereas the subscriber gave a promissory note to Philip Wynand, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, dated the 14th day of April, 1859, and as I consider said note fully discharged and satisfied, I, therefore, caution all persons against purchasing or taking an assignment of said note, as I will not pay the same nor any part thereof, until there is a fair settlement between me and the said Wynand, unless compelled by due course of law.

ISAAC A. CUPPET.

May 30—3t.*

Notice.

Whereas my wife, Eve Grove, has left my bed and board without my consent and without any just reason whatever, I hereby notify the public not to trust, or harbor her on my account.

PETER GROVE.

May 30, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June!!

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

HARVEST OF 1862.

THE BEST MOWING MACHINE yet offered to the public, all *Iron and Steel*, perfect in every part, light and warranted to cut in wet or dry grass, may be had by calling soon on Wm. Hartley, ag't. Price $100. 00.

Large lot of the celebrated "Greencastle Grain Cradles" just received by Hartley. Price $5 *cash*.

Scythes, in great variety, American and English Waldron and Griffin. *Sneds*, Scythe stones, Rifles, Rakes, &c., &c.

ALSO—The BEST COOKING STOVES known, for farmers' wives. *Sold very low* by Hartley and warranted.

Call at the sign of the Lock, next door to A. B. Cramer & Co.

May 30, 1862.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

TAKE NOTICE!

The books of the subscriber were closed on the first of March last, at which time he entered into partnership with his son. He is very anxious that his books should be closed up to that date. He will call upon all his customers in town in a few days. They will please have their accounts ready for settlement.

Persons who have been indebted to him for years, will please inform him if they do not intend to pay, and he will erase their names from his books.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 23, 1862.—3t

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Frazey, late of E. Providence township, Bedford co., deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said estate, to make settlement before the first day of August next, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL FRAZEY,
E. Prov. tp., Bedford co.,
JOHN HANKS,
Brush Creek tp., Fulton co.,
May 2d—6ts. Ex'ors.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP!

Terrific Excitement!!

The Rebels have destroyed their sea monster, and "gone up" generally, but P. A. Reed still continues to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest at the old stand immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel.

His stock consists, in part, of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

He has, also, on hand a large and well selected assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

and a fresh and excellent stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for cash, or approved country produce. Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

May 16, '62.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

BACK FROM DIXIE!

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of four promissory notes given by us to William and Charlotte Lafferty, each dated March 25th, 1862, for $22.50 each, payable in one, two, three and four years after date, as we have received no value for said notes and will not pay them, or any part thereof, unless compelled by law.

JOHN MILLER,
May 2, 1862. DANIEL SHROYER.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES.

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16, 1822.

A VOICE FROM

YORKTOWN.

VOLUNTEERS!

Attention!

A VOICE FROM YORKTOWN!

Let Facts Speak for Themselves!

Read the following brief note received this morning from one of our brave soldiers now before Yorktown:

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN.
THOMAS HOLLOWAY, ESQ',
80, Maiden Lane,
May 1st, 1862.

SIR,

As there are none of "Holloway's Pills" for sale hereabouts, I enclose an order, for which please send me the amount in your very valuable Pills without delay. If there is any postage or expressage please deduct it, and oblige

Yours truly, in haste,
T. HANLEY, ADJT.,
9th N. Y. Cavalry,
Before Yorktown, Va.

P. S.—Your Pills are famous for the cure of Dysentery, and I have no doubt that they will prove as efficacious in Chills and Fever here as they have in other divisions of the army.

May 23, 1862.—3t.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Juniata township, Bedford county, on TUESDAY, 24th day of June next, the following described tract of land situated in said township and county, adjoining lands of F. Hillegass on the East, and Henry Horn on the West, containing 223 ACRES, of which 150 are cleared. The Raystown Branch of the Juniata flows through the entire tract. The facilities afforded by this farm for the raising of stock, are most excellent, being well adapted for grazing. The improvements consist of a fine TWO STORY FARM HOUSE, with basement, a large BANK BARN, and many out-buildings. There is also thereon erected and in good running order, a *GRIST MILL*, four stories high, built of splendid stone, having 2 run of French Burrs and 2 of Mountain Choppers, with 2 wheels, and S. D. Broad's improvement. The machinery in the mill is all new and in first rate order.

Also,—*A TWO STORY STONE HOUSE*, with frame wing and basement, and a pump at the door, intended as a residence for the miller. There is a choice selection of New York FRUIT TREES upon the premises. From 60 to 70 acres are now in clover. The farm lies along the Drove Road, (which is a great advantage) and is in the heart of a good wheat growing section. Terms easy, as I am anxious to make a change in business.

JOHN C. RIFFLE.

West End, Bedford Co., Pa., May 16, '62.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the Estate of John Corl, of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. CORL,
April 25th.—6ts. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

Of vauable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, two miles South of the borough of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, 10th day of June, next, all the following described property of George Wigfoos, late of West Providence township, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining Joseph W. and Samuel H. Tate, on the West and North, Thomas Richey, on the East, John Buzzard and others on the South, containing 38 acres and 146 perches, more or less, 30 acres of which are cleared and under fence, about 5 acres are meadow, and about 100 apple and other fruit trees thereon. The improvements are a Double Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out buildings.

Terms—one-half cash, at confirmation of sale, the remainder in one year without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises.

JOSEPH WIGFOOS, Adm'r.

May 16, 1862.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to all fishers and hunters, not to trespass on their premises, as in such case they will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

J. F. J. OSTER, JOHN H. BOWSER
WM. OSTER, AMOS BERKHIMER,
JOSIAH GRIFFITH, GRUNDY F. AKE.
May 16.—3t.*

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

E. V. MOWRY, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latess style. *BONNETS* of every description, varying in price from 50 cents up; and Bonnets trimmed ready for wearing for $2,00 and upward.

Hats of all styles for infants, Children and Young Ladies.

Dress Caps for Ladies,

SHAKERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES & FLOWERS in abundance. All very cheap for Cash.

May 2, 1862.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT THE

BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers*. He has also added a

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight*.

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

ELIX R PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
NO MATTER } HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the

PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,

of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,

THE ELIXIR IS

MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,

Dec.6,'61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S.

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS
PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold ind Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to me directed, there will be sold on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 14TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT,

the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of Timber Land, situated in Middle Woodberry Township, adjoining land of Jacob Stuckey and Daniel Barley, containing

34 Acres & 93 Perches.

Terms of sale: One third of purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, he paying her the interest thereof annually, and the balance in three equal annual payments after confirmation of sale.

DANIEL BARLEY,
Guardian of minor children of
May 9.] [David Barley, dec'd.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.—1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

NOTICE.—

We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. TOLHURST'S ECLIPSE WASHER, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

MAY & SNIDER.

Cumberland Valley, Feb..—3m.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under ence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew. Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,
EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

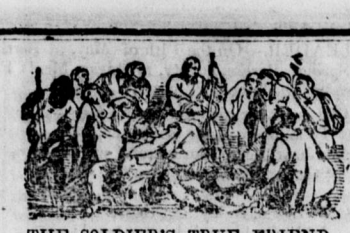
My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.



THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings through out the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the aiger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—

The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. I.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLE. and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUDRY
AND MHCHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING

MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

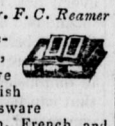
March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware



received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBUEGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

NOTICE.—

All persons will please take notice that I will hereafter enforce the law against any one who may trespass in any way upon my property, whilst engaged in fishing. There is no objection to persons fishing on my premises, but I cannot allow them at the same time, wantonly to destroy plank, boards, or other property which they may see fit to make use of in carrying on their sport.

JOHN G. HARTLEY.

April 25th, 1862.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,

Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,

Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK, D. D. S.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.